# Regulatory Status of Triclosan and Triclocarban in Nonprescription Products

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### **Presentation Outline**

- Background
- Effectiveness studies
- Potential risks
- Unanswered questions

# What is a Nonprescription Product?

- Also called over-the-counter (OTC) drugs
- Generally have these characteristics:
  - Benefits outweigh risks
  - Low potential for misuse and abuse
  - Used for self-diagnosed conditions
  - Can be adequately labeled
  - Health practitioners are not needed for the safe and effective use of the product

# Main OTC Products That Contain Triclosan (TCS) or Triclocarban (TCC)

- Antiseptics
  - -Antibacterial soaps (TCC/TCS)
  - -Hand sanitizers (TCS)
  - -Antibacterial bodywashes (TCS)
- Some toothpastes (TCS)

# Active Ingredients Used in Consumer Antiseptics

- Alcohol
- Chloroxylenol (PCMX)
- Quaternary ammonium compounds
  - -Benzalkonium chloride
  - -Benzethonium chloride
  - Methylbenzethonium chloride
- Triclocarban
- Triclosan

# **FDA Regulation of OTC Products**

- There is more than 1 process for regulating OTC products
- Antibacterial soaps are regulated under the monograph process
- TCS-containing toothpaste is regulated under the new drug application (NDA) process

# Comparison of Nonprescription Drug Regulatory Mechanisms

#### **Drug Monograph**

- no pre-approval
- ingredient-based
- public
- long process (yrs)

#### **New Drug Application**

- pre-approval req'd
- product-based
- confidential
- short process (mos)

Both procedures are driven by scientific data

# The FDA Monograph Process

- Proposed Rule
  - Public comment period
- Tentative Final Monograph (TFM)
  - Public comment period
- Final Rule (Final Monograph)

#### What Do We Look For?

- OTC drugs must be found to be generally recognized as safe and effective [21 CFR 330.10(a)(4)]
- Studies must be adequate and wellcontrolled (21 CFR 314.126)
- We also look at the risk/benefit ratio

#### Where Do We Get Our Data?

- FDA docket (Regulations.gov)
  - Data is submitted by industry, trade groups, academia, others
  - -Submissions are voluntary
  - -Both published & unpublished data
  - -Information is public
- FDA's literature search
  - -Published studies

# How Do We Evaluate Antiseptic Effectiveness?

- In Vitro Effectiveness Studies
  - -Minimum inhibitory conc., time-kill
- Clinical Simulation Studies
  - Performed in a lab
- Clinical Outcome Studies
  - Performed in real-life situations (homes, hospitals, schools)

# Clinical Outcome Study Example

- Year-long study in Pakistan
- Compared use of TCC soap, plain soap & no soap (standard practice)
- 300 households per group
- Looked at the rates of respiratory infection (pneumonia), diarrhea, & skin infection (impetigo)

Luby et al. 2005 Lancet 366:225-233

# Clinical Outcome Study Example (2)

- Field workers visited groups weekly
  - Recorded symptoms
  - Encouraged hand washing & bathing in the 2 soap groups
- Children in the 2 soap groups had fewer cases of pneumonia, diarrhea, and impetigo than controls

# **Study Interpretation & Limitations**

- Interpretation
  - Reduction in disease due to hand washing & bathing with soap (plus hand washing promotion)
  - No added benefit from TCC
- Limitations
  - Possible under-reporting of illness
  - Can't attribute effect to hand washing alone

# **Concerns About Antiseptics**

- Antiseptic use may contribute to the development of antibiotic resistance
  - Bacteria can easily become resistant to some antiseptics after exposure to low levels
  - Bacteria use some of the same resistance mechanisms for antiseptics & antibiotics
  - Cross-resistance with antibiotics has the potential to occur based on lab studies

### **Cross-Resistance in the Laboratory**

- Lab studies commonly use:
  - E. coli, Salmonella enterica, Staph. aureus
  - -Amp, Chl, Cipro, Ery, Tet
- Studies show cross-resistance to
   ≥1 antibiotic for at least 1 species
- Although the data are variable, crossresistance does occur in the lab, especially for gram-negative bacteria

### **Unanswered Questions**

- Are antibacterial soaps (antiseptics) effective for everyday consumer use?
- How do environmental antiseptic concentrations relate to lab concentrations?